

The True Rule of Law

1. *Let all who have ears hear; Let all who have eyes see;*
2. *That we here, present, come to be as One;*
3. *To honor the true Rule of Law;*
4. *To protect the Rule of Law and Justice and Due Process;*
5. *To defend the memory and legacy of our ancestors and founders;*
6. *And to restore the Rule of Law where it has been taken from us.*
7. *Whereby we shall resolve any and all controversy of Law,*
8. *And whereby we shall serve with integrity the needs of our community:*
9. *There is, there was, there has only ever been One Law.*
10. *All law is equal that no one is above it,*
11. *All law is measured that all may learn and know it,*
12. *All law is standard that it may always be applied the same.*
13. *A law is a rule that prohibits or permits certain acts.*
14. *A rule is a norm, bar, maxim, measure or standard.*
15. *A rule may be derived by instruction, discovery, custom or consent.*
16. *The highest law is Divine being a rule given by divine instruction,*
17. *As nothing may contradict such a rule.*
21. *The second highest law be the reason of Mind,*
22. *Being an edict given by a great council of wise elders or jurists,*
23. *As nothing absurd and without good reason may be considered law.*
24. *The third highest law be the law of the people,*
25. *As the consent and will of the people is the source of true authority.*
26. *The weakest rule is that of a tyrant,*
27. *As any rule without authority or right of heaven but merely by force,*
28. *Cannot be sustained and the people shall eventually overcome,*
29. *And render such unjust rule and unjust laws as dust.*
30. *This be the law of all great civilizations from the beginning of time,*
31. *And no king or assembly or city has sustained in ignorance to such foundation.*
32. *These then be the foundations of Rule of Law:*
33. *All law be spoken as it is the spirit of the word that carries the authority.*
34. *Therefore all action under law be by word of mouth,*
35. *And writing be only for memory and trade and never be the law.*
36. *All are equal under the law,*
37. *All are accountable and answerable under the law,*
38. *All are without blemish until proven culpable,*
39. *Where there is a law there must be a cause,*
40. *Where there is a law there must be a penalty,*
41. *Where there is a law there must be a remedy.*
42. *An action in law cannot proceed without first a cause.*
43. *An action is not granted to one who is not injured.*
44. *The action of a valid law can do no harm (injury).*
45. *An action decided in law must reflect cause of such action.*
46. *No injury to the law means no valid cause for action by law.*
47. *No action through law can arise from a fraud before heaven and earth.*
48. *No action through law can arise in bad faith or prejudice.*
49. *An act does not make one culpable unless there be intent to do wrong,*
50. *For no one may suffer punishment by valid law for mere intent.*
51. *No one is punished for the transgression of an ancestor or another.*
52. *No one can derive an advantage in law from his own wrong,*
53. *For what is invalid from the beginning does not become valid over time.*
54. *No one is accused of the same exact cause twice.*
55. *No man be a judge over his own matter,*
56. *Nor a man possess the authority of heaven to be both judge and executioner.*

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57. No penalty may exist without a valid law.
58. The immediate cause and not the remote cause be the subject of law.
59. These be the foundations of Rule of Law.
60. As to justice it be the maxim that Justice never contradicts the rule of law,
61. For Justice be the lawful right of use of all that has been defined by law,
62. And Justice be the rights to adjudicate the law itself before heaven and earth,
63. And Justice be a judge under sacred oath and trust granted such rights,
64. As a right being a power or authority or privilege or benefit recognized by law.
65. Divine Law is the law that defines the Divine and all creation,
66. And demonstrates the spirit and mind and instruction of the Divine,
67. And the operation of the will of the Divine Creator through existence.
68. Therefore all valid rights and Justice is derived from Divine Law.
69. Natural Law is the law that defines the operation of the will of the Divine,
70. Through the existence of form and sky and earth and physical rules.
71. Thus Natural Law governs the operation of what we can see and name.
72. The laws of People are those rules enacted by men having proper authority,
73. For the good governance of a society under the Rule of Law.
74. The laws of People are always inherited from Natural Law.
75. A law of People cannot abrogate or usurp a Natural Law,
76. Nor is it possible for a Natural Law to usurp Divine Law.
77. These then be the foundations of Justice:
78. All possess the Right to be heard even if such speech be controversial,
79. All possess the Right of free will to choose our actions and destiny,
80. All possess the Right of reason that distinguishes them from lesser animals,
81. All possess the Right to informed consent or withdraw consent,
82. All possess the Right over their body that none may claim our flesh,
83. All possess the Right of our divine self that none may claim our soul.
84. Thus no man can make a blood oath on their flesh or vow on their soul,
85. Nor may any man claim servitude or obligation under such an abomination,
86. For such Rights are granted solely by heaven to all people,
87. And no man or body of jurists have the authority to usurp heaven or the gods.
88. Verily all true authority and power to rule is inherited from heaven,
89. And to only those men in good faith and good character and good conscience,
90. Who then make a sacred oath in trust and form an office,
91. Into which such Divine Rights are conveyed for only so long,
92. As they honor their oath and obligations to serve the people.
93. For whenever a man who makes an oath to form a sacred trust of office,
94. Then breaks such an oath through prejudice or unclean hands or bad faith,
95. Then all such authority and power ceases from them,
96. As the cord between heaven and earth is severed and the trust dissolved.
97. Verily no man may serve the people unless under sacred oath,
98. Nor may any man serve heaven unless under solemn vow.
99. Therefore guard your behavior and actions of office,
100. That though the heavens appear to fall, let justice always be done.
101. These be the foundations of Justice.
102. As to the administration of Justice these be the foundations of Due Process:
103. No valid action in law proceeds without first a valid cause,
104. And no valid cause exists until such claim is first tested.
105. Thus the birth of all action in law must begin with the claim.
106. If a claim be not proven as a valid cause then the accused has nothing to answer.
107. Yet if the claim be proved to have merit as a cause,
108. Then all valid causes in law must be resolved.
109. Thus, he who first brings the claim must first prove its merit,
110. As the burden of the proof lies upon him who accuses not he who denies.
111. A heavy obligation then on one who first brings the controversy.
112. For one who brings false accusation is the gravest of transgressors,
113. That it injures not one law, but all heaven and all law.

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114. Thus a valid claim in part is one in which an accuser makes a complaint,
115. Bringing two witnesses as proof and petitions a forum of law for remedy. 116. If
merit of a cause be proved, the one accused must appear to answer.
117. The one accused and any witnesses appear by summons.
118. When anyone be summonsed, he must immediately appear without hesitation. 119. If
a man summonsed does not appear or refuses to appear to answer, 120. Then let him be
seized by force to come and attend.
121. When anyone who has been summonsed seeks to evade, or attempts to flee,
122. Let the one who summons lay hands on them to prevent their escape.
123. One who flees fair judgment confesses his culpability.
124. The accused cannot be judged until after the accusations be spoken, 125. And then
after the accused exercises or declines their three rights to defense, 126. The first being
Prolocution and the right to speak as a matter of law, 127. And why the complaint and
investigation should not continue,
128. The second being Collocution as to why the complaint and accusation is false, 129. And
upon such proof why the burden should now be placed on the accuser, 130. And the third
being Adlocution being a final speech in defense,
131. Against a complaint or accusation having been heard.
132. If illness or old age hinder the appearance of the one summonsed, 133. Let the
one who made the summons provide a basic means of transport. 134. When men
wish to settle their dispute among themselves,
135. Then they shall have the right to make peace.
136. If a dispute cannot be settled before seeking a judge,
137. Then both the accused and the accuser must be granted equal hearing.
138. An accused cannot be found culpable unless three pieces of evidence may be attributed.
139. Judges are bound to explain the reason of their judgment.
140. The setting of the sun shall be the extreme limit of time within,
141. Which a judge must render his decision.
142. These be the foundations of Due Process.
143. These be the foundations of Rule of Law and Justice.
144. Any law that is against such truth, cannot be law.